

And it is on behalf of a grateful Gulf Coast community that I would like to offer my deepest appreciation to Jimmy Buffett for what he did on the afternoon of July 11th to remind us all of what it will again be like "When the Coast is Clear." Thanks, Jimmy.

AWARDING A CONGRESSIONAL
GOLD MEDAL TO THE WORLD
WAR II MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL
AIR PATROL

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 10, 2010

Mr. FILNER. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5859, which will award a Congressional Gold Medal to the World War II members of the Civil Air Patrol.

During World War II, the volunteer members of the Civil Air Patrol—civilian men and women ranging in age from 19 to 81—provided extraordinary public and combat services at a critical time of need for the nation.

Civil Air Patrol members used their own aircraft to perform a myriad of essential tasks for the military and the entire country, including attacks on enemy submarines off the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico.

The Civil Air Patrol was established on December 1, 1940, one week before the attack on Pearl Harbor. After performing exemplary service in WWII, the Civil Air Patrol was chartered by Congress as a nonprofit, public service organization and in 1948 as the Auxiliary of the United States Air Force.

The Civil Air Patrol was initially mobilized in response to a massive German Navy submarine offensive off the east coast of the United States that targeted oil tankers and other critical shipping.

As 52 tankers were sunk by enemy submarines between January and March 1942 alone, neither the Navy nor Army had sufficient resources to patrol and protect the coastline—threatening the entire war effort.

The Civil Air Patrol Coastal Patrol undertook the challenge of protecting our sea lanes and supporting the military's efforts at this critical time. From March 1942 until August 1943, more than 40,000 volunteers at 21 Civil Air Patrol bases stretching from Maine to Texas coordinated thousands of patrols, investigations, and convoy missions.

Heroic Civil Air Patrol Coastal Patrol aircrews were responsible for attacking 57 submarines—destroying or damaging two—as well as reporting nearly 200 submarine positions, 17 floating mines, and 91 vessels and 363 survivors in distress.

In addition to the work of its Coastal Patrol, the Civil Air Patrol also established itself as a vital wartime service to the military, states, and communities across the nation.

These brave volunteers engaged in an impressive array of missions including border patrol, forest fire patrol, courier flights for mail and urgent deliveries, emergency transportation of personnel, search and rescue, and various military support duties. Overall, during the war the Civil Air Patrol undertook tens of thousands of missions and logged hundreds of thousands of flight hours in defense of our country.

The Civil Air Patrol's WWII service came at the high cost of 64 fatalities and 150 aircraft

lost. Indeed, the courage and sacrifice of the estimated 200,000 civilians in the Civil Air Patrol exemplifies the spirit and dedication of an entire generation who were willing to risk their lives for America and the cause of freedom.

In recognition of this remarkable volunteer service and commendable record, H.R. 5859 will award a single gold medal collectively in honor of the WWII members of the Civil Air Patrol.

I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring the valuable wartime service rendered by the civilian volunteers of the Civil Air Patrol by supporting this legislation.

INTRODUCING H.R. 6081, THE STEM
CELL THERAPEUTIC AND RE-
SEARCH REAUTHORIZATION ACT
OF 2010

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 10, 2010

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Speaker, today, I along with Congresswoman MATSUI, introduced H.R. 6081, the Stem Cell Therapeutic and Research Reauthorization Act of 2010. This important bipartisan legislation will reauthorize for five years the National Marrow Donor Program (NMDP) and the National Cord Blood Inventory Program. These life-saving programs are set to expire on September 30th, so it is my hope that the Congress takes up and passes this legislation quickly. In drafting H.R. 6081, Congresswoman MATSUI and I worked with Senator HATCH who has introduced the Senate version of this measure along with Senators DODD, BURR, REED, ENSIGN, and FRANKEN.

Specifically, the legislation would:

Recognize that medical consensus supports a national inventory of more than 150,000 cord blood units by modifying the national goal;

Extend the term of initial and contract extensions from three to five years, making it easier for banks to engage in long-term relationship building with birthing hospitals;

Require cord blood banks to establish a plan for increasing cord blood unit collections and/or expand the number of collection sites with which they work;

Require cord blood banks to provide a plan for becoming self-sufficient, a core tenant of the original authorizing legislation;

Clarify the minimum timeframe for maintaining NCBI cord blood units on the National Registry;

Correct the definition of "first-degree relative";

Authorize \$23 millions for FY 2011 through FY 2014 and \$20 million for FY 2015 for the NCBI (when combined with the funding levels for the Program, the overall bill does not increase federal spending);

Allow HRSA to allocate funds appropriated in one year in the following year, as needed, for both the Program and the NCBI;

Update the annual reporting requirements for the Program;

Enhance the studies, demonstration programs, and outreach projects related to cord blood donation and collection to include exploring innovative technologies, novel approaches, and expanding the number of collection sites;

Update the confidentiality language that applies to adult donors to make it consistent with the requirements for cord blood donors and existing federal and state privacy laws;

Authorize \$30 million for FY 2011 through FY 2014 and \$33 million for FY 2015 for the Program (when combined with the funding levels for the NCBI, the overall bill does not increase federal spending);

Require a GAO report due one year after enactment to review studies, demonstration programs, and outreach efforts for the purpose of increasing cord blood unit donation and collection for the NCBI to ensure high-quality and genetically diverse inventory of cord blood units.

Madam Speaker, I would like to enter into the record a letter from the CEO of the National Marrow Donor Program, Jeffrey Chell, M.D., urging us to approve this legislation prior to September 30th. When the Congress originally created the NMDP in 1986, some thought we would only be able to register 50,000 eligible donors. Since that time, the NMDP has added over 8 million eligible donors to the national registry and has performed over 40,000 transplants. This program has exceeded expectations and saved thousands of lives throughout the years. H.R. 6081 has bipartisan support in both the House and the Senate, and I urge my colleagues to support its adoption to reauthorize the NMDP. It is truly a life saving program and this legislation will ensure that it continues without disruption.

AUGUST 9, 2010.

Re Reauthorization of the C.W. Bill Young
Cell Transplantation Program and the
National Cord Blood Inventory

Hon. C.W. BILL YOUNG,

Hon. DORIS MATSUI,

House of Representatives, U.S. Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVES: I am writing on behalf of the National Marrow Donor Program to convey our strong support of the reauthorization of the C.W. Bill Young Cell Transplantation Program (Program) and the National Cord Blood Inventory (NCBI). We applaud the efforts of Congressman Young and Congresswoman Matsui in introducing today's legislation and the continued bipartisan support for these life-saving programs. We especially want to thank their staff for their continued efforts. Because the NCBI sunsets at the end of the fiscal year, we encourage the Congress to support passage of this important legislation before October 1.

Every year approximately 12,000 patients search the national registry for a life-saving donor or cord blood unit. To ensure that all patients have access to these types of adult stem cell transplants, Congress must maintain its support of the Program and the NCBI. We commend the dedication of Reps. Young and Matsui, along with Senators Hatch, Dodd, Burr, Reed, Ensign, and Franken who introduced legislation in the Senate last week. Their hard work has resulted in a bipartisan and fiscally responsible bill, which will assist the NMDP in advancing our life-saving mission.

The reauthorization maintains important components of the existing programs, including a single point of access and a focus on building a diverse registry of adult donors and cord blood units. It also includes modifications necessary to continue the successful work of these programs.

The NMDP is dedicated to creating an opportunity for all patients to receive the transplant therapy they need, when they need it. Through a competitive process, the